

# Kentucky Gazette.

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## POETRY.

COMMUNICATED.

### THE STRANGER.

And blame ye then the stranger's tear,  
Permit ye not a wretch to weep,  
When memory calls the scenes once dear,  
Now fled, and sad her sighs keep!

Hail of my Father, thou no more  
Shalt echo in my careless song,  
A lopped off branch which the rude roar  
Of winds and waves now bears along.

Ye boast your land with plenty crown'd,  
That all are rich and equal here;  
True, true—another truth still own—  
Little ye with the stranger share.

Ye gales which fan the western skies,  
And o'er our mountains sweep,  
Bear ye me many a pilgrim's sigh,  
Across the vast and howling deep!

Permit ye not the stranger's tear—  
Prostrate with his head of steel,  
Altho' he bound his victim there,  
Did not forbid the wretch to feel.

O bid the stranger pitch his tent,  
And find a home, his wand'ring end;  
When peace and plenty bring content,  
Doubt not he'll prove your country's friend.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

### MELANCHOLY.

The ship *Wabash*, GANTT, of this port for Canton, arrived at Macao 22d May, whence the captain proceeded up to Canton. During his absence, the following barbarous transaction took place as detailed in a letter from Capt. GANTT to his owners.

Extract of a letter from Capt. GANTT, of the ship *Wabash*, of Baltimore, to his owners, dated

CANTON, 3d JUNE, 1817.

"It now falls to my lot to make you acquainted with a most unfortunate and melancholy event, which took place on board the *Wabash*, in Macao Roads, on the night of Wednesday the 26th May: She was attacked by some Chinese boats, which came within hail, under pretence of having a letter for the mate, who suffered several men to come on deck; they continued on deck some time before the attack was made, which was commenced by striking down the cook, and stabbing the mate, (having concealed dirks and knives under their clothes till that moment) who was instantly dispatched and thrown overboard, and succeeded in taking possession of the ship, by killing some and driving the remainder overboard and down the fore scullie. Mr. HALL, first mate, THOMAS RICHARDSON, HENRY CLARK, JAMES STEWARD, and WILLIAM KERR, apprentice, were murdered and thrown overboard. Mr. WHITE, second mate, was so cut to pieces that he died a short time afterwards. J. LOCKERMAN and G. FIELDS, apprentices, jumped overboard, and after swimming several hours, succeeded in reaching one of the islands; and were brought on board the next day. The cook and ROBERT McHOWN were badly wounded, but not dangerously. They are in the Hospital, and are doing well. They obtained possession of the ship about 8 o'clock, and had entire controul upwards of two hours. The loss, I am sorry to say, is very great—\$7000 in specie, and thirty cases of opium, together with compasses, sextants, spy glasses, cabin furniture, &c. were taken. Mr. WILCOCKS, the consul, secured the ship next day, by placing a guard of soldiers on board, and when I reached her on the 29th, from Canton, whether I had gone on the ship's business. I found every thing had been done that was necessary."

BALIZE, OCT. 30, 1817.

I regret exceedingly it should be my lot to communicate the loss, by shipwreck, of the United States brig *Boxer*, under my command. In endeavoring on the evening of the 23th inst. at 10 P. M. to proceed up to the Balize, she grounded in fourteen feet water, off the South Pass of the Mississippi river, where she bilged and flitted shortly after, in despite of every attempt to save her. All the public property of consequence, that could be saved, was taken out before she went to pieces, which was in little more than 24 hours after. She was so entirely decayed, so completely rotten, that though almost a cask, she convinced us it was a providential escape, as she must have been a coffin for us all. Some of her timbers, and other parts of her, have been preserved as curiosities.

I wish you to publish this letter, to relieve the minds of our friends, who will be anxious to hear of our having survived. Our sufferings have been great; but we have borne them patiently; no sickness has taken place of consequence among the crew.

JOHN PORTER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

### REPEAL OF INTERNAL DUTIES.

The house resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill to abolish the Internal Duties, Mr. Desha being called to the chair.

Mr. FALEMADON, of New York, moved to amend the bill so as to except the duties on sales at auction from the general repeal proposed. He assigned as a reason for this motion, that he believed that tax to have a beneficial operation, as imposing an additional burthen, however small, on foreign products, protecting the fair dealer, and so far also serving as an encouragement to our manufactures.

Mr. STOWES, of New York, supported the motion on the same grounds as Mr. Tallmadge, and stated extensively the operation of the system, under which the country was deluged with goods by the foreign dealers, with advantages in their favor, by the aid of the vendue system, which favored false invoices, against which no fair merchant could compete. He urged, besides, that in so far as the operation of this duty was to favor the fair merchant, and to encourage the foreign merchant in his object of glutting our market with foreign supplies, it operated as an encouragement to our manufactures. As to the operation of this tax on the poor, the numerous exceptions from its operation, contained in the law, in a great degree obviated that objection.

Mr. CLAY, (the Speaker) opposed the amendment; at the same time that he did not materially differ from the gentleman from New-York, in their views of the evils arising from the circumstances they had referred to. But, he argued, and proceeded to shew, that some of those evils did not arise from sales at auction, but from defects in our revenue laws, or in the administration of those laws—to which subject he earnestly invited the attention of the committee of Ways and Means, as greatly to be deprecated. The system of sales at auction Mr. C. did not consider an evil of such magnitude as represented; but, fairly conducted, as a benefit to the community, as affording goods to interior merchants and others at less cost of commission, profit, &c. than if bought from the shelves of the wholesale dealer. Mr. C. dwelt on the importance of protecting our manufactures by correcting abuses of the revenue system. He believed the fair dealer had much cause to complain; and was happy in saying that he believed the frauds in the revenue to which he had referred were not attributable to the American merchant, but the host of dealers cast on our shores by the present state of Europe, and invited here by the prospect of advantageous markets. The remedy was not to be found, he concluded, by saying, in a duty of one per cent. on sales at auction; you must go deeper; it was in the entries at the custom house, &c. that the evil must be sought and corrected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11.

### REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The engrossed bill for the abolition of the internal duties was read the third time.

Mr. WALKER, of N. C. said he had no doubt of the passage of the bill; but, as the house was about to take leave of an old acquaintance, the internal taxes, which this bill proposed to repeal—on which he cheerfully congratulated his fellow citizens—he called for the yeas and nays on the passage of it.

The question having been stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. HOPKINSON, of Penn. rose. To oppose a measure which had been recommended by the President, and would probably be most joyfully received by a great majority of the people, he said, would be an effort so utterly hopeless of success, as almost to amount to an absurdity. He should not attempt it; but at the same time it seemed to him to be both an official and conscientious duty to express and act upon the opinion he really possessed upon every important question of legislation upon which he was called upon to vote. In the performance of this duty, (he said) but without troubling the house with an unnecessary and useless discussion, I must give my voice against a total repeal and extinction of our system of internal taxation. I hold it to be unwise in any nation, particularly in a nation now mingling largely, and somewhat keenly, too, in the great national concerns of the world, and of course exposed to all the dangers resulting from such connections, to deprive itself of the only sources of revenue which it can command and rely upon, at all times, and at all seasons; whether the political atmosphere be disturbed and shaken by the storms of war, or repose in the tranquillity of peace. We are not without a sad and calamitous experience on this subject; and have seen and felt how ruinous it is to wait until the enemy lines our coast, and cuts off the possibility of receiving supplies to our treasury from external sources, before we set about to organize a system for producing

revenue; the time required to raise the

revenue will be a period of embarrassment to the government, of distress to the public credit, and disreputable loans, allowing a heavy discount to the lender. I would avoid such calamities by keeping up a reasonable and moderate system of internal taxation on objects properly selected, and judiciously collected. I have no fondness for oppressing the people. Why should I have? I must expect to bear my share of the burden. But it is better to draw a moderate supply from them in the time of their prosperity, than to come down upon them with a pinching oppression in the day of difficulty. The honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, with a discretion and reflection which belong to him, admits the proposed repeal is founded on our state of peace, and its probable continuance with all the world, and frankly declares, that if our foreign relations were otherwise he would oppose the repeal. And are we not, sir, turning too much to this? Yes, sir, if we could be assured of perpetual peace, we might do many excellent things, and avoid many evils. Do we not know our arms and navy because war may come; and should we not, for the same reason, keep up the means, and the only means, by which we can maintain this army and navy when their aid shall be required? We are to expend a million a year to augment the navy, and much more than this to support the army, both of which will be useless if we are never again to be troubled with war. Besides, sir, if I do not misjudge some indications already exhibited, we are about entering a path, which, if pursued, may lead us to tread down the powerful hypothesis resting on this momentous if; and bring us again to the field of slaughter. If we really have too much money, (which, by the bye, is a story we heard once before) why not remove the impost on salt; reduce the tonnage; reduce the duties on sugar, coffee, tea, and other articles, no longer luxuries, but necessities of life for the poor as well as the rich; why not expend the surplus in the internal improvement of our country, so loudly called for, and so much required? I shall trouble the house no further on this subject, than to say, that while I oppose the general destruction of all the internal taxes, there are some of them I would gladly dispense with.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Penn. said it appeared to him to be a very singular thing, that, whilst, only three years ago, Congress were legislating these taxes into existence, and paying a premium of 30 per cent. to the users for money, they should now be legislating on what was called a surplus revenue; not surplus in fact, but in anticipation. He knew, he said, that it was not permitted to him, and to other young members, to take time to give a due examination of the subject—he had requested it yesterday, and been refused, and he was therefore obliged to go into the subject without much consideration. Referring to the estimate of the treasury, of the expenditures for the ensuing year, he found a variation between those for the present year and for the next, for which he could not account. The estimate, for instance, was two millions less this year than the last—on what data formed he did not know. Nothing had appeared which satisfied him that Congress could do justice to the country in taking off the taxes on estimates of this kind, when there was no certainty that they were correct. If we have this surplus revenue, why not, as had been justly remarked by his colleague, take off the taxes from the necessities of life? It had been said that the imposts were collected at less expense than the internal revenue. But what was the comparative expense to the consumer? If he pays his money in taxes directly to the collector, he pays no more than that; but if he pays it on the increased price of the commodities he consumes, he pays heavy commissions likewise to the importer, the wholesale and retail dealer, through whose hands the articles pass. I do not know, said Mr. B. why we in the West, who are so much interested in this view of the question, should not be permitted to pay our taxes directly to the government, instead of paying the increased amount charged on foreign goods. The repeal of these taxes, he said, he believed to be fraught with consequences highly injurious to manufactures, as tending to produce objection to the imposition of any protecting duties on imported manufactures, which would be asked of Congress. He was sure, he said, that public opinion did not require the repeal of the internal duties; and he believed that those who should vote for this bill, under the impression that they ought to follow, and were following, public feeling, would find they were taking a wrong course. He believed that the people were no longer to be misled by names, and already saw that it was better to pay these taxes directly than indirectly to the government. Mr. B. said he was unwilling to trust to the assurance of the committee of ways and means, that taxes would be again laid whenever necessary. When were these taxes laid, Mr. B. asked? Not until the

it was not until the government was destitute of means, that the taxes were imposed—and before the proceeds of them had flowed into the treasury, the stock of the government had been hawked about to any bidder, and the government itself had become the prey of every shark and usurer in the stock alleys of the nation. When the taxes should be again wanted, they would be again delayed, till the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. However those might think who recommended the measure, and those who were now precipitating it through the house, the public opinion, he was satisfied, was on the other side. He represented a part of the country which might be supposed to be interested, and the people there were opposed to the repeal, which he believed, with them, to be hostile to the best interests of the west. Mr. B. said he did not wish to enlarge upon this subject—he knew it was useless; and if the gentlemen who were pressing forward the measure thought they were running the race of popularity, he should impede their progress but a few minutes. But he wished gentlemen to reflect a moment, whether the substantial interests of the country would not be seriously injured by the measure. It would appear to him, he said, before repealing these taxes, they ought to wait till towards the close of the session, and see what expenditures Congress may authorize. Propositions for providing for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle, for erecting three additional military academies, for establishing a corps of invalids, &c. were before the house, and a bill had been already reported for commuting soldiers' lands for money, which, if passed, would of itself require ten millions of dollars. Whence is this money to come? In reply to the suggestion of a want of present objects to which to apply the surplus of revenue, Mr. B. said that objects could not be wanting as long the twenty-one millions of the stock of the United States subscribed to the National Bank remained unredeemed. It appeared, from the treasury report, that during the present year only eighteen millions of stock had been redeemed altogether: among the particulars of information, the want of which he felt, Mr. B. said, he should like to know how much of this eighteen millions was that which had been subscribed to the bank, and what portion was of other stock. If ten or eleven millions of that stock were, as he presumed, yet redeemable, it would take away one strong argument for the repeal of the taxes, by affording an object to which to apply the surplus revenue. There were, Mr. B. concluded by saying, various considerations which pressed on his mind against the passage of this bill; but he wished not to take up the time of the house. (He had briefly stated some reasons why he conceived the bill impolitic and of a ruinous tendency to the important interests of the country.)

Mr. SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, next spoke to the question. In the threshold of his remarks, he disclaimed all intention to enter into the race of popularity, which had been spoken of. On a subject of this kind, there ought to be a belief that the members were all actuated by fair motives, particularly on a question where, it appeared to him, the weight of the argument was in favor of the repeal; and it was to endeavor to shew, that, in voting to repeal the internal duties, the members of the house might act from reason, and not from a desire of popularity, that he rose. In the first place, with respect to the system of internal taxation, he said he was not apprized how the argument applied which recommended the continuance of a system; because the greater part of the system which had been established, the very bone of it, had been taken out, and there remained some half dozen of taxes which seemed to have been left, not as constituting a system certainly, but to guard against the possible chance of a deficiency in the revenue. Let gentlemen look at the taxes remaining, and see whether they did not present themselves in that view to them. Now, it appeared to him, Mr. S. said, instead of talking about maintaining a system, gentlemen should turn their attention to the taxes individually, and see whether there was any one of the taxes which, on the ground of its own merits, ought to be preserved. To at least four out of six of the taxes which remain, Mr. S. said he had, on general grounds, decided objections, and would profess very much, if the revenue derived from them was necessary, that it should be collected from other objects. He instanced as a duty practically objectionable, that on the refining of sugar—a valuable branch of domestic industry, which, at former periods, had been specially fostered and encouraged, by drawbacks, &c. This branch of manufactures was exceedingly oppressed by this tax, as was well known to many members who represented the towns where it was carried on. The tax on retailers of foreign articles was also extremely oppressive, failing without discrimination on every one who was honestly endeavoring by retailing to obtain a livelihood, and who was obliged to mix the smallest particle of foreign produce in his assortment; and we have

operation of the tax. The duty on stamps too was objectionable, as operating only on a particular class citizens, and that class the industrious and enterprising ones. It operated not on the capitalists; not on the man who has money—for he has no occasion to go into bank for money; but on those who are benefitting the public by their activity and employment of borrowed capital. To the remaining taxes he had no particular objection; and, if he saw any necessity for it, would be willing to continue them. But why continue them? To be prepared for war hereafter, and not overtaken by difficulty when it comes? If ever, said Mr. S. there was a period in this country when there was a stronger possible appearance of a continuance of peace, he had no knowledge of it. He knew not from what quarter hostilities could be expected; and he was sure he saw no disposition in this house to involve the nation in war. Mr. S. said he would not recur to the period when the taxes were laid, nor say whether it was too soon or too late; but the argument which had been derived from that retrospect seemed to him to prove too much. For a man puts on his armor when he goes into battle, and when he comes out puts it by. If you foster the interests of the citizen, by relieving him from burthens in those avocations which enrich him and the country, it is then you prepare the armor to be put on in war. Mr. S. said he had still another objection to retaining these taxes. He believed we could not long have a surplus in the treasury. If we began with a large surplus, means would speedily be found of spending it, and that probably in projects not the most useful or advantageous to the community; and if the taxes were retained, we should soon find ourselves without a surplus, and in the case of emergency, instead of reinstating repealed taxes, would have to lay new taxes, in addition, to the same amount as those already existing. He would not inquire, he said, whether it was popular to keep the taxes on or to take them off; but he held it to be the duty of this house to the people, when there was revenue enough to meet the public expenditure, not unnecessarily to continue the public burthens.

Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, said, the prayer of every republic ought to be, give me neither poverty nor riches. A young government, like a young man, was very apt to be ambitious; and when we have money, we have an opportunity of gratifying that ambition. Another objection to having more money than we want, was, that it created too many calls on the treasury. We have already found out that we have a small surplus in the treasury; and it has already generated a great many claims on it. He presumed that, before the end of the session, where there was one thousand dollars of surplus, there would be a million of demand. It would be rather a singular position to see the house of representatives in, that that they who hold the purse-strings of the nation should be urging money into the pockets of the executive. We are told by the executive, said Mr. H. that there is no need of these taxes; on that branch of the government would fall the responsibility, if the treasury should become as empty as some apprehended, and we should require money when we cannot obtain it. As regarded a system of internal taxation, Mr. H. said he hoped that he should never see, in this country, such a system established. He hoped internal taxation would only be resorted to when the exigencies of the country required it; and then, and then only, would the people endure it. It is odious to the people; so much so in principle, that there was great objection, at the formation of our constitution, to giving to the Congress the power to lay internal taxes. He said he believed that at this time, whether it was popular or unpopular to relieve the people from these taxes, it would be best for them to be repealed, as indeed he rather inclined to believe that the people themselves thought. He should be unwilling, for himself, to take any share of the responsibility of continuing a broken system, as it had been aptly described—an imperfect and unequal system of internal taxes. If the system were a perfect one; if it bore equally on all classes of citizens; if it were such a system as was both necessary and proper, there might be a reason for retaining it; but, having none of these qualities, he would put an end to this mutilated fabric of taxation. He was, he said, in favor of keeping up the army as a military school; the navy, too, he hoped would be always cherished, to defend our rights on the ocean, as it once had done. Both these objects should be well attended to; but, if we had already revenue enough for both, and for all other expenses of the government, and for the rapid redemption of the public debt, without the aid of these taxes, why should they be retained? He was for giving an opportunity for our people to be prosperous, that when their direct aid shall again be necessary, they may be in a condition and disposition to come forward and cheerfully contribute it. But, Mr. H. said, he apprehended the recurrence of no such state of things,

passed; we have seen the worst state of our day.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, said, that although he was satisfied this bill would pass, and although, when he came into the house to-day, he had nothing like an intention of uttering one word upon it, he thought it his duty to vindicate the principles which guided him in his vote on the bill before the house. He premised, that in giving his vote for this bill, he was in no degree influenced by a desire for popularity, except that he was desirous for popular favor which prompts us to decide correctly, according to our impressions, when the interest of the nation is concerned. Passing from that remark, he came to the question whether, under existing circumstances, it be or be not good policy to retain the system proposed to be repealed. He begged leave to remark, that according to his idea of the theory of our government, it was not expected by the framers of the constitution that internal taxation was to be a permanent policy of our government. Looking into the book from which we derive most of our ideas on the theory of our government, and which might be regarded as a contemporaneous exposition of the constitution, it appeared that taxes on imports were expected to be the principal source of revenue. This was not only the intention, as he believed, of the framers of the constitution, but it was most correct in principle, because most convenient to the people. He would not go into an examination of the relative merits of the two systems of internal and external taxation; it was sufficient to remark, on this head, that the one was compulsory—the other voluntary. In any event, the system of exterior taxation was to be continued; and, if it were abundantly productive for the necessities of the government, what need to retain, also, the system of interior taxation? What, Mr. B. asked, are taxes? Contributions of the people to the maintenance of the government, when its wants are such as to require them. When it is demonstrated that any part of these taxes are not wanted, it is not only the duty of government, but it is its soundest policy to repeal them. Are they then wanted? said Mr. B. Look at the exhibition of the state of our finances, and a bare glance affords an answer to the question. It appears, that such is the state of our revenue, that we have within the past year redeemed eighteen millions of a public debt, the whole amount of which did not much exceed an aggregate of an hundred and twenty millions. It appeared also, that, after the Yazoo stock and Louisiana debt were paid off, we should have, not only a sum equivalent to all the expenditures of the government, but exceeding that amount by five millions annually, up to the year 1825, which is the first moment that the war loan of 1812 is redeemable, by the terms of the contract for it. Shall we undertake, then, to lay or to continue taxes, not because we do, but because we may want the money? I shall not, said Mr. B. be among the number of those who refuse to lay taxes when the present necessities of the government require it, or when it is probable that they will. But, he said, he held it to be bad policy to lay taxes when not wanted; not only because useless, but because the people could always make the best use of their own money; and to collect it into the treasury would be to withdraw the means by which manufactures, agriculture, and commerce were fostered, and the national wealth enlarged. And to withdraw it for what? To tie life in the treasury? It could not, Mr. B. said, be the object of gentlemen to take from the people money which was advantageously employed in their own occupations, and thereby enhancing the general prosperity, to become a mere *caput mortuum* in the treasury of the United States, and thus lose the advantage of capital otherwise actively employed. The wealth of the people is the wealth of the government, which is enriched by the prosperity of the people. It remained to see whether the government could use the revenue arising from internal duties. Mr. B. proceeded to shew that they could not. In 1819, he said the Louisiana debt would be extinguished. What then should be done with the surplus revenue? Should it lie idle, or should the government go into the market, and purchase up the public stock. That stock was already above par; and was it not evident, that every dollar purchased, at least until the time approached when it might be redeemed, would contribute to put it more above par? From Mr. B.'s examination of this point, he inferred that the government could not make use of the proceeds of these taxes, if they should be retained. He could not see the correctness of the reasoning, he said, which would lead the house to the conclusion that, because it was proper in peace to prepare for war, therefore money should be drawn from the pockets of the people which could not be used. He would keep up a small army; he would increase the navy, because it could not be called into being on occasions of emergency; and though a navy could not, a system of taxation might, and there was therefore the less occasion unnecessarily



to draw money from the pockets of the people. If the government did not redeem that part of its funded debt which constituted its portion of the capital of the Bank of the United States, the money accruing to the treasury (without these taxes) could not be used; but, if that stock was to be redeemed, which was optional with the government, still there would be money enough, without these internal taxes, for all the purposes of the government. Was it not then wise policy to repeal the taxes? Was it not a wise policy to repeal them because the people looked for it? The internal duties were considered as war taxes, imposed for the necessities of the war, but would not be willingly borne when the necessity which called for them had ceased. In time of peace, moreover, to keep up two systems, one of internal and one of external taxation, was extremely inconvenient; and, when the system of internal taxation was reduced to its present extent, the expenses of collection bore too large a proportion of the amount, and put into the pockets of the collectors what would be much better in the pockets of the people. In short, every consideration, Mr. B. said, recapitulating those which he had adverted to, combined to bring his mind to the conclusion that this bill ought to pass. There is no nation in the world, he added, there never was any nation, whose sinking fund bore so large a proportion to its debt, as this—Look at the English sinking fund; compared to ours, it is scarcely dust in the balance. Mr. B. said he desired to see a large sinking fund; but there was a point beyond which that ought not to be increased; because its burden became, by the augmentation of our population, every year diffused over a greater surface, and with less pressure on each individual. Whilst he would not cover the national debt to lie as an incubus on the nation, he would not discharge that debt by oppressing the people. Mr. B. concluded by saying that the internal taxes were now useless—worse than useless, as having the effect of rendering a large amount of the capital of the country unproductive; that they were unnecessary now, and unnecessary prospectively, because whenever necessity demands it, there was energy enough in the people to call into action the resources of the nation—and sufficient for the day was the evil thereof.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, said he had not intended to have opened his lips on this question, and should not have done so but for the remarks of the member from Pennsylvania. (Mr. Baldwin.) He, it seemed, would not enter into the race of popularity. With due respect to the chair, Mr. J. said he had thought this remark ought to have received its antidote.

The SPEAKER, interposing, said, that the remark had not escaped his attention, and would have been noticed by him, had he not presumed it to have been inadvertently made, and not intended to bear that construction which might be given to it.

Mr. BALDWIN rose in explanation. He had not intended, he said, to use the expression in an offensive sense—he had no design of that sort. He meant merely to say, if any gentlemen were disposed to run the race of popularity, he would not join in it. If what he had said was liable to any harsher interpretation, he was sorry, as it was not his meaning.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor. He said he did, at the last session of Congress, present to the house a statement founded on facts, by which he proved, from official documents, beyond the possibility of doubt, that for no legitimate object could these taxes be desirable; and had then also shown how oppressively they had acted on his constituents. The first gentleman up from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hopkinson) seemed to anticipate a war, in telling the house that the nation was, he apprehended, about to tread in a perilous path; and that therefore these taxes ought to be retained to guard against a deficiency of revenue in such event. These poor two and a half millions, Mr. J. suggested, would go but a little way towards this object; but, if wanted, they might be again imposed. How that gentleman acted, (Mr. Hopkinson) during the late war, Mr. J. said he did not know; but, said he, I appeal to history, in the journal of the house, to show how I acted. I never shall shrink from the duty of imposing taxes when the necessities of my country require it. I voted a tax of more than one-fourth of its product on the most extensive manufacture of my constituents. I voted to pledge the soil on which I live, in which rest the bones of my ancestors, to pay the war debt. But I am not disposed, nor will I consent to continue a tax which is unnecessary and injurious, when the necessities of the country do not require it. Mr. J. here referred to the treasury estimate of last year, reasoning from it, that there was no fear of a deficiency of revenue for the future. In that report the Secretary furnished the following estimate of the amount which would be received, for three successive years, from customs, viz:

For 1817,	\$ 18,000,000
1818,	12,000,000
1819,	18,000,000

By the report of the present session, instead of 48,000,000 dollars, for the same period, 66,000,000 would be derived from the same source. If on the former estimate, without a reduction of the army, or diminution of any expense contemplated by existing laws, the internal taxes could have been dispensed with, as was clearly established, no doubt can now exist that they ought to be repealed. Patriotism requires that the people should be relieved from them. Could it, then, be necessary, Mr. J. asked, to continue

these taxes, so little productive, and so very inconvenient to the people, merely to guard against imaginary evils? He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. HOPKINSON again spoke, principally in explanation, and in reply to his colleague, (Mr. Sergeant.) His system, he concluded by saying, was now singular, and seemed to be a surprise. But it had not been singular at the last session; when the same proposition was then pending was before this house, and was rejected. The war was then gone; it had been some time—and if there was any force in the idea of the pledge to repeal the taxes at the end of the war, he asked, why were they not repealed at the last session, seeing a unanimous determination to repeal them now? He should give his vote, with the most perfect respect for the motives and conduct of all from whom he differed in opinion on this occasion, against the bill.

Mr. PITKIN, of Conn. rose to correct an erroneous impression which appeared to exist in the mind of Mr. Baldwin, respecting the amount of public debt paid in as part of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States; which amount, it being optional with the subscribers to pay either in stock or gold and silver, Mr. P. shewed, had, owing to the recent rise of stocks above par, been considerably less than by law it might have been. He understood, that of the debt thus subscribed, the commissioners of the sinking fund had already paid every cent, only the six, but the seven per cent. stock, all but their own seven millions, which bore but five per cent. interest, and might or might not be paid at the pleasure of the government. The taxes, therefore, were not wanted to redeem that stock. The same gentleman had also noticed various projects on the table of this house, which might occasion the expenditure of money. When that honorable gentleman has been longer in this house, Mr. P. said, he would know that there might be many projects offered, which would involve the expenditure of money, but which would never pass. But was the house to legislate on the possibility of expenditures being authorized? Surely not. Some of these taxes, Mr. P. said, were not only inconvenient but oppressive: he instanced the dollar carriage tax, producing, small as it was, 70,000 dollars, and operating with extensive and vexatious inconvenience in particular small states. He regretted extremely that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had not more time to examine the facts respecting the revenue and estimates, to enable him to decide with more satisfaction to himself; but the peculiar situation of this bill forbade a delay, which he should otherwise be glad to afford to gentlemen desiring it. If the gentleman had examined the bill and the whole subject with that acuteness of which he knew him to be capable, he would not have supposed that gentlemen, in voting for the repeal, were running the race of popularity.

Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, rose, since other gentlemen had adverted to the oppressiveness of particular taxes, to speak of a tax which operated grievously on the district which he represented—the tax on distillation. Who were the distillers? he asked, and particularly of whiskey. Were they the farmers who lived on the sea-board, and obtained great prices for their crops of grain; or were they the farmers of the back country, producing much grain, and at a great distance from market, and were under the necessity of converting it into spirit, to get it in that shape, to a market? It was the latter class, he said, who paid a considerable portion of that tax, which also heavily affected those who converted into spirit the produce of their orchards. Tax on distillation was, in fact, a tax on agriculture, almost as much as the direct tax. It was, besides, unequal, as he shewed by various illustrations. He denied, also, in respect to this tax, the justice of the argument, that the consumer paid the tax; because, he said, the tax prevented the distiller from coming into competition with foreign liquors, and thus threw the burden of the tax on him. He thought the distiller had the same right to bring his complaint into this house, and to ask a respect for his interest, as the manufacturers of iron, sugar, or any other product. Relying himself on the report of the secretary of the treasury, and satisfied with the report of the committee of ways and means; having also experienced the unequal and inconvenient operation of these taxes, he was determined to vote for the repeal of them.

The question on the passage of the bill was determined by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Allen, Mr. Allen, Vt. Anderson, Pa. Anderson, Ky. Austin, Ball, Barbours, Va. Barber, Ohio, Bassett, Batesman, Bayley, Beecher, Bellinger, Bennett, Bloomfield, Blount, Boden, Boss, Burwell, Butler, Campbell, Clagett, Claiborne, Cobb, Colston, Comstock, Cook, Crafts, Crawford, Croger, Culbreth, Cushman, Darlington, Desha, Drake, Earle, Edwards, Elliott, Floyd, Folger, Forney, Forsyth, Gage, Garnett, Goodenow, Hale, Hall, N. C. Harrison, Haskin, Hays, Hilditch, Herbert, Hewitt, Herrick, Hodge, Hitchcock, Hogg, Holmes, Mr. Holmes, Con. Hubbard, Hunter, Huntington, Ingalls, Irving, N. Y. Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Jones, Kinney, Kirtland, Lawyer, Lewis, Little, Livermore, Lovides, McLane, W. Machry, W. P. Machry, Marchand, McCoy, Mear, Mason, Mr. Mercer, Merrill, Miller, Moore, Mr. Morton, Mussey, Munford, Murray, H. Nelson, T. M. Nelson, Nesbitt, New, Newton, Orr, Owen, Palmer, Parris, Parrott, Patterson, Pawling, Peter, Pindall, Pitkin, Pleasant, Quarles, Reed, Rhea, Rich, Richards, Richards, Rivington, Robinson, Robertson, Ruggles, Sampson, Savage, Sawyer, Scudder, Sergeant, Settle, Seybert, Shaw, Sherwood, Slocumb, S. Smith, Bal. Smith, Alex. Smyth, J. S. Smith, Southard, Spangler, Speed, Spencer, Strong, Strother, Stuart, Talma, Tarr, Taylor, Terrill, Terry, Tompkins, Townsend, Trumbull, Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Tyler, Upham, Walker, N. C. Walker, Ky. Walker, Wendover, Westcott, Whiteside, Whitman, Williams, Con. Williams, N. Y. Williams, N. C. Wilson, Wilson, Pa.—161.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Hopkinson, Middleton, Jer. Nelson, Storrs—5.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. TUCKER, of Va. from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of internal improvements, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to promote not give security to the internal commerce among the several states, to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective states, to render more efficient and necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, and for each other of the respective states, and for each other of the respective states, as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 2nd section of the act to incorporate subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

AMELIA ISLAND AND GALVEZTON.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary:

To the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th of this month, I transmit for the information of the House, a Report from the Secretary of State, with the documents referred to in it, containing all the information of the Executive, which it is proper to disclose, relating to certain persons who lately took possession of Amelia Island and Galvezton.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 15, 1817.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

December 15, 1817.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, requesting the President to lay before the House any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and relative to a similar establishment, previously made at Galvezton has the honor to submit to the President the accompanying papers, containing the information received at the respective Departments of State, the Treasury and the Navy, upon the subjects embraced in the resolution.

The above documents, and accompanying papers, were ordered to be printed.

EXPIRATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution to the house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, that a decision of the legislature on the subject was important at this moment, from the considerations growing out of the present relations between the United States and foreign nations. By the existing treaty with Spain, a citizen of the United States, holding a commission under a government at war with Spain, whilst we are at peace with her, is considered a pirate. This extraordinary provision of the treaty must have escaped the attention of that power in our government which makes treaties, or it would have been rejected, as well for its cruelty as because it is an act of legislation to define and punish piracy, and not a power confided to the treaty-making authority. To say nothing more of that, however, Mr. R. observed, that he deemed it necessary to protect the citizens of the United States from punishment, due only to piracy, when found with commissions in their hands from any government at war with Spain. He wished to see our citizens at perfect liberty to become citizens of what nation they chose, on such terms as that nation should prescribe. It would appear, moreover, from what he had said, Mr. R. remarked, that there was not that neutrality in our conduct towards the two parties, in the war between Spain and her colonies, which we all profess. In this respect the parties were certainly not on the same footing; since a citizen of the U. States in the employ of Spain against the colonies, is not considered as a pirate; but, engaged in the service of the colonies against Spain, he is. He did not know that this fact would have induced him to have brought the question before the house, but for the deep impression he felt of the justice and propriety of adopting the principle abstracted from the existing state of things. But it was the more necessary to reduce the principle to legislation, because of the situation in which the war of it has placed us in regard to foreign nations.

The motion of Mr. Robertson was adopted without opposition, and without a division.

PENSIONS TO SUFFERERS IN WAR.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions which now are or have been heretofore allowed to the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded in the service of the late war, for a term of five years beyond the period when they shall respectively cease to exist.

Mr. HARRISON said, that as the resolution only contemplated an inquiry, he would detain the house but a few minutes only, with the motives which induced him at this time to bring it forward. Some of the pensions which had been granted, he said, have already expired, and others, will expire, probably, before the session of Congress closes. Amongst the latter is that which was granted to the widow and orphan of the late Brigadier General Pike. In descending the Ohio river, said Mr. H. the eye of the inquisitive stranger is attracted by the humble dwelling which shelters the widow and

orphan of that distinguished hero. Should his curiosity carry him further, and he should be induced to visit the abode of this interesting family, he would find, however humble the exterior, that neatness, frugal hospitality, and comfort, were to be found within its walls;—that the lady had expended a proper portion of her pension in the pious purpose of educating her daughter. But, said Mr. H. if the visit should be repeated at the end of a year, and the law which the resolution contemplated should not pass, it would be found that the comforts of which he had spoken had fled, and that the means of procuring them were obtained by the personal exertions of the lady herself. From Mr. HARRISON'S speech, it appeared, that her dependence for a comfortable support rests upon the generosity—no, sir, not on the generosity, but on the justice of this nation; for, can there be, under Heaven, a juster claim than that which is presented by a widow, under such circumstances? In fighting your battles she has lost a husband—be he blessed that his country might be great, might be free, might be happy. But our advantage has been to her an insuperable misfortune. It has thrown her

“On the wide world, without that only tie  
For which she wish'd to live, or fear to die.”

It is our duty to supply, as far as we can, the loss she has sustained. There are other cases, sir, which form the strongest claims upon the justice and the honor of the nation. Let me not be told, said Mr. H. that the government has performed its contract by giving the five years' pension which was provided at the commencement of the war. Sir, the contract was on one side, and it would have been immaterial what had been its provisions. The noble spirits of Allen, of Hart, and of Pike, would have met their country with as much zeal and devotedness as if the provision for their families had been such as they would have dictated; no personal consideration would have withheld them from the field of glory. But, said Mr. H. there are moments when the claims of nature will have their full effect. I have seen, said he, the wounded and expiring warrior in that awful moment, when that martial ardor which filled his bosom had been suspended by the pain which he felt—when the sacrifice being made, thought of public duty remained to be performed—then it is, sir, that the thoughts of his family would fill him with the greatest solicitude. A beloved wife and children left friendless and unprotected—the latter without the means of education, and both without support. In such a situation, Mr. H. said, I have heard, amidst the fervent aspirations to Heaven for their happiness, a consoling hope expressed that his country would not forsake them.—Shall we, sir, not realize that hope? The country, said Mr. H. may be engaged in another war; if it should be the case, let us commence it with the benedictions of the widow and the orphan upon our heads. Let not their prayers ascend to Heaven charged with accusations against your justice and humanity. But, said Mr. H. I am anticipating a thing that cannot happen; the resolution will pass, as will a law that will be reported in obedience to it.

The motion of Mr. Harrison was not opposed, and was adopted.

COMMUTATION OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BARNETT in the chair, on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. as chairman of the military committee, stated a number of facts bearing on the subject of the bill. The number of men in the service at the close of the war was ascertained to have been 34,000; the number who died in service or were killed in battle was estimated at about 17,000; making in the whole about 50,000 soldiers (and heirs of soldiers) entitled to the bounty in land. For this number eight millions of acres would be required. But it was a number overrated; and he did not believe that 40,000 would come forward to claim the land bounty. Of the whole number of 50,000, he calculated that not more than half would commute for money, say 25,000; to pay this number the proposed commutation would require five millions of dollars, or 1,250,000, annually, for four years, which mode of payment had been selected, as well with a view to the benefit of the soldiers as to the relief of the treasury. The committee, he said, had no doubt, but the annual proceeds from the very land commuted would be sufficient to defray the whole amount; which would remove all objections of a financial nature—and he was not aware of any other. The measure, he hoped, would have the effect of cutting off all speculation, and by which the soldier was deprived of his rights under the influence of his necessities.

Mr. HOLMES, of Mass. doubted much the policy of the bill, and feared that Congress, in passing it, would be legislating for the benefit of the speculator, and not of the soldier. To obviate this effect as far as he could, he proposed an amendment, going to defer the operation of the bill to a distant day, that general notice might be given of it.

Mr. CLAY (the Speaker) supported the measure with much zeal, and by arguments favorable to the soldier, and adverse to the speculator. He did not, however, entirely approve of the details of the bill; to which he moved amendments, going to exclude say but original grantees from the benefit of the provision, and reducing the commutation to one hundred dollars for every 160 acres, or two hundred dollars for every 320.—These amendments, however, he waved for the present, to give place to a motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in order to try the principle of the bill.

A motion was made to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. HOLMES, of Mass. Mr. SYMONS, of New York, Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, and Mr. CLAY, of New Hampshire, successively expressed their fears that it would be impossible to prevent its being converted to the benefit of the speculator. That the object of the bill is laudable, was allowed; but, in addition to the objections of mere detail, it was also suggested, by some one or other of the gentlemen, that Congress had done their duty liberally and had no need to do more; that the public funds could be better employed, if to spare; and, finally, that Congress ought to be content with supplementary laws, and individual claims for relief.

To all which Mr. CLAY briefly replied, that objections to the present details of the bill were no arguments at all, because the bill was open to amendment, and all that was necessary could be made, the house having once decided the principle. The principle of commutation, he shewed, was so far from new, that Congress had already adopted it, in regard to the heirs of deceased soldiers, allowing them the option of a limited pension in lieu of bounty land.

Adjourned without coming to a decision.

PATRIOT VICTORIES.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 15.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the brig Hippomenes, in 30 days from Curacao, we have received papers from that place to the 15th November. They contain some interesting particulars of the war in South America.

Extract of a letter from a respectable person, dated

“GUAYANA, AUG. 26, 1817.

“Both Guayanans are at last occupied by the army of the republic; the capital or the city of Augustura was evacuated on the 18th July, and on the 3d August Old Guayana. Masters of the whole province, the Independents command the river by very respectable forces. It is impossible to enumerate the articles of war and of commerce which have been abandoned by the Spaniards in both cities. The most part of this rich booty has been taken by our squadron, which chased the enemy down the river and took from them 21 sail of vessels, say two ships and all the rest briggs.

“The Spanish chief La Torre escaped in a light corvette, amid a deluge of shot. Upwards of 1,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Independents, among whom is the bishop, the ecclesiastic cabildo, officers of high rank, and a vast number of respectable persons of all classes. It is most interesting to know, that the Spaniards have lost the public opinion which they formerly enjoyed with the inhabitants. The Independents, on the contrary, hold it in its full length. Tranquillity, order, abundance in all kinds of things, and safety in all its extent have succeeded to the noise of war; these precious blessings are the result of the great project of the capture of Guayana, which ensures forever the liberty of all the other provinces.

“In the province of Caraccas the Independents are progressing, being already as far as the town of Orituco. Gen. Zaraza, at the head of 2000 men, occupies Cabrita, and extends the movements of his army as far as el Rastro on the one side, and on the other San Sebastian.”

Extract of letters from the 21st to 29th of September.

General Zaraza, with 2000 horses, is on the other side of the way to Orituco. General Bermudez, with 2000 infantry, 100 dragoons, and 4 field-pieces, sets out to-morrow (22d) to incorporate his forces with those of the former, and occupy Calahozo and San Carlos, where they must be joined by General Paez with 2000 horses. Gen. Monagas is ordered to take possession of Barcelona with his brigade and 300 infantry. The remaining body of the army, commanded by the general in chief Simon de Bolivar, is preparing to march immediately; the squadron and 2000 warriors will be left to protect this province. By next December the tricoloured flag will be seen waving triumphantly in Caraccas, and every single spot occupied by the Royalists shall be liberated by the Liberating Army.

COPY OF THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BOLIVAR.

Simon de Bolivar, general in chief of the army destined to liberate Venezuela.

To the inhabitants of the Valle del Tuy.

Caraqueños! The precious moment is arrived, which was decreed by heaven, for the total expulsion of the Spanish government in Venezuela. All those who formerly devoured the bosom of their country have been converted into faithful defenders of the adorable mother. The Americans have acknowledged their duty, their interests and their glory—they have dropped the murderers' knives to seize the nobler arms of liberty. The Spaniards are now alone engaged in the struggle against America, and they will soon disappear from the field of battle.

Caraqueños! The arms of the Republic have triumphed on all sides; from the tedious plains of Orinoco we have been constantly followed by victory; twenty glorious actions have ensured the fate of Venezuela.

All the famous chiefs whom Spain has sent out to dominate over us, have been beaten by our troops, except Morillo, who shuns battles as devoutly as we seek him.

Five thousand men protect this rich province. General Marino, at the head of 2000 men, is contending for the rescue of Cumana. One thousand brave Muturians, commanded by General Roxas,

are waiting for the Spaniards at Maricao. The interior general, Monagas, with his brigade, harass them on all sides at Barcelona. The valorous brigade, commanded by its worthy general Zaraza, consisting of upwards of 2000 men, marches through the plains of Caraccas, liberating the people whom force held in submission. The army of general Paez, on which the reverses of Calizano, Torre, Lopez, Gorrin, Ramia, Reyes, Gorrin, and many others, reflect so much glory, is 4000 strong, and has kindled the flames of insurrection throughout a great part of New Grenada.

Caraqueños! Seeing the liberating army, and I now cross back the Orinoco, and will soon appear in the middle of your capital, with the most formidable army that was ever seen in Venezuela. The forces of Morillo are a mere skeleton; the paltry remnant of 3000 men lately brought from Spain by Capota is not sufficient to take the sole port of Pampatar, in the immortal Margarita. Caraqueños! Scorn the power of the Spaniards; while we are united they must be conquered.

Head-quarters Guayana, July 1, 1817.—T. SIMON DE BOLIVAR.

Extract of a letter from Margarita, dated the 18th of October.

With respect to the late political occurrences in this island, I will only say that it is scarcely possible to conceive the bravery, which was for the second time, displayed in repelling the furious invasion of General Morillo. Our situation was really very desperate, as we could not look for any assistance from our brethren on the Main, who were themselves surrounded with dangers of every description.

Under such circumstances, only the inimitable heroism of this people could have undertaken to withstand the colossal forces of the enemy—only a people of heroes could have beheld with so firm an immense number of barriers opposing their design of a brave resistance.

By one of the many contingencies, which frequently occur in war, the commander of St. Inan Bautista was unable to prevent Morillo from landing on the shores of the Berales with 2500 men, of the choicest troops of the line. Notwithstanding some advantages obtained by him, we were forced to come to an engagement, which was bold and bloody, and after four hours of an uninterrupted and well directed fire, we had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing the enemy give way in all directions, with the loss of 400 men; our loss did not exceed 7 killed and 27 wounded.

General Morillo having collected fresh forces, advanced now to Pampatar, and though this force could not check his audacity, for want of military trains, he received considerable damage from different corps of infantry, and cavalry, which had gone to meet him, and made a terrible havoc among his troops.

On the 31st July Morillo attacked, with his whole forces, the divisions of the capital; the superiority of his troops flattered him with the hope of an easy conquest, but here his disappointment was equal to his disgrace, for the valor and intrepidity of 2800 infantry and 200 horses, with a piece of artillery situated on a height, compelled him, in nine hours, to fly disgracefully and precipitately, with the loss of 600 men killed and wounded, when ours amounted to only 20 of the former and 70 of the latter.

On the 8th of August the whole of the Spanish army invaded the port of Jung de Griego, whose little fort was defended only by a gun and 150 troops, the half of which were unfit for service. A navy of 27 vessels protected the attack and facilitated its operations; but here they were met by our modern Spartans with so much enthusiasm, that they were three beaten off with great slaughter. However, their fort taking fire, and being already involved in flames, our people saw the necessity of breaking through the enemy's line, with money and in the best manner they could, in which hardy attempt but 60 escaped, some wounded, others half consumed, and a few unhurt, the rest remained on the field.

In the late contest this has been the only misfortune which it fell to our lot to endure; but this very misfortune has shed new lustre on the glory already acquired by the people of Margarita, at the same time that it has covered their oppressors with ignominy. The enemy have lost not less than 600 men; and their leader, deceived in his plan of destroying what the Master of the universe has created, embarked precipitately, thereby preventing the poor remnant of his powerful army from finding a grave in the illustrious island of Margarita, which he has so often intended to raze, and which posterity will hail with the application of modern Sparta.

It is not improper to add, that the Spaniards have destroyed every thing within their reach; houses, plantations, trees, all were converted to ashes; and even those unfortunate inhabitants who constantly followed their banners, and those who went over to them during the invasion, have been victims to their ferocity.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Alexander Thompson hired a negro man, named Henry, for one year, at the price of \$50, for which I gave him my note, and have since discovered that he had no right to said negro, and the real person is a white man, and will not permit me to use the use of him; and whereas, said Thompson paid said Thompson thirty-eight dollars and eighty cents. Now, as said Thompson was base enough to hire to me a negro man whom he had no right, and also to receive part of the money without ever intending me the state of the title to the negro, I am capable of the additions; I read of the note to some innocent person. I hereby caution all persons who are taking an assignment of said note, as I intend to pay the money.

Jan. 3, 1818.—J. BLADEN WALKER.







**S. H. WOODSON,**  
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwaite's. Jan. 6, 1817.

**THE CELEBRATED BULL,**  
RAISED by Mr. S. W. who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.  
This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.  
JOHN FOWLER.  
Lexington, July 26, 1817—4f

**FOUNDRY**  
**J. BRUEN**

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.  
All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.  
Lexington, Dec. 23d, 1816—32-f

**AN ELECTION**  
OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court house in said town on the first Saturday in January, under the superintendence of John Bradford and John Fisher.  
By order of the Board.  
JOHN FOWLER, C. M.  
December 6—4f  
\* The Reporter and Monitor will please insert the above 3 times.

**Bradford & Megowan,**  
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.  
HAVING formed a connection with CHAS. BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of  
**BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.**  
At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, where they will punctually attend to any business confided to them.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4f  
CASH advanced upon consignments.

**Auction & Commission Business.**  
THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.  
N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.  
Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817—4f

**REMOVAL.**  
BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.  
HAVE removed their Auction & Commission Store, to the house formerly occupied by John Jordan dec'd. and lately by Cornelius Coyle; where they will continue in the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS  
AS USUAL.  
Regular Sales every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1817—4f

**Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!**  
INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY No. 1.  
THE Members will attend their stated meeting, at Mr. Connel's, on the 1st Saturday in January, at 6 o'clock P. M.  
AN ELECTION  
Officers for 1818 will take place at this meeting—A general attendance is expected.  
Dec. 20—3f THOS. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

**20,000.**  
CASH will be paid for 20,000 lbs. of HOG'S LARD. Eggs will be furnished those who will engage to fill them. The Lard must be of the BEST QUALITY, or it will not be received. The highest price will be given. Apply at our store on CHILPESIDE.  
SMITH & TODD.  
Lexington, Dec. 6—6f

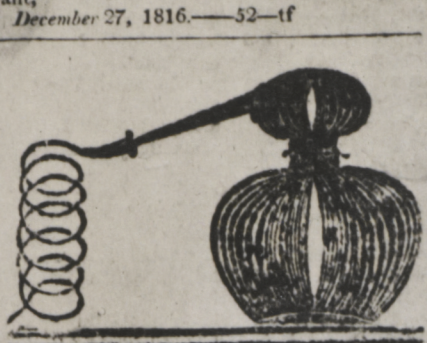
**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGGS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short-street, between Lincoln and Market streets, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.  
LUKE USER.

**BRADFORD & WILSON,**  
BOOK BINDERS.  
HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.  
Lexington, July 12—4f

**Partnership Dissolved.**  
THE partnership of John, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to John & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to John & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.  
R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

**The Coach Making Business.**  
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by John & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and nearest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

**THE WESTERN**  
**Piano Forte Manufacture.**  
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.  
T. L. EVENDON,  
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,  
many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes, which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no doubt—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—than those which are advertised elsewhere. His liberality and industry may reasonably be expected from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,  
December 27, 1816—52—4f



**STILLS FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.  
Two or three Journeymen Tanners will be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.  
M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—f

**CASH**  
Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and COARSE HORSE HAIR & COVSTAILS, at the Auction and Commission Store of  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in a complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.  
Lexington, July 19—4f

**Thomas M. Prentiss,**  
HAVING rented the residence of the late Mr. John W. Stout, on Main Cross street, for a term of years, will have ample accommodations, and will resume his School on Monday, Dec. 29th. Children from the country, may board in his family, on reasonable terms.  
Dec. 20—3f THOS. M. PRENTISS.

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**  
JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throat of 198 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.  
42— October 14, 1816.

**DISSOLVED.**  
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Crauson, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.  
**NOTICE**  
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom those who also please to apply to the firm stands indebted.  
J. P. SCHATZELL.  
Lexington Sept. 27—4f

**Important notice to the Ladies.**  
THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to take the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Box, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.  
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.  
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1815. 48—4f

**T. KANE, Tailor, &c.**  
(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.)  
GRATEFUL for the very flattering encouragement in business, returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public in general, and begs to assure them that having completed arrangements for more extensively carrying on his business, their orders shall be attended to with a degree of punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled in the western country.  
Gentlemen once leaving their measures with him and addressing him by letter, can have complete suits of the most fashionable clothes sent to any part of the country on the shortest notice.  
NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES' HABITS, &c. executed in a superior style.  
Two or three young lads of respectable families will be taken as apprentices to the art of JOURNEMEN TAILORS, wanted, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.  
The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office for collection.  
Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817—4f

**MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.**  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 25th Sept. 1817. 5  
NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.  
The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, if which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.  
Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post Office at—"  
Signed,  
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereby notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.  
Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers' warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.  
Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, received; the money will be sent by mail.  
JOSHUA MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
Oct. 18—13f

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.  
HIRAM SILAW.  
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817—4f

**MUSEUM.**  
THE Proprietors of the Museum respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they will exhibit on MONDAY next, and continue some time, at the Rooms under Mr. Darroch's Ball Room, in Short street, a PANORAMA VIEW of the CITY OF ROME, as it now stands, with its environs and the Ruins of Ancient Rome.  
Likewise, an elegant Museum of WAXWORK, consisting of Figures, as large as life, of Gen. George Washington, Maj. Gen. Brown, and Maj. Gen. Jackson, Commodore Decatur and Perry, Capt. Lawrence, attended by his Physician; Capt. Wilcox, with a barbarous looking Indian represented in the act of taking his scalp, at the time a soldier arrives and thrusts the savage through with the bayonet; Orleans and Kentucky Beauties; a Lady with her Family; Capt. Monteville and Charlotte Temple; the Goddess of Liberty, supporting the American Standard.  
Music on an elegant Organ. The hours of exhibition of the Wax-Work from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening; of the Panorama only in the evening. Each admission 25 cents—Children half price. Profiles taken through the day.  
Dec. 20—3f

**NOTICE.**  
EXPECTING to be absent from Lexington for a considerable time, I have committed my unfinished business in the Fayette Circuit Court, Federal and General Courts, to the management of THEODORE F. TALBOT, Esq. late of the city of New York, in whose abilities and attention to business, my clients and friends may place the most implicit confidence. He may be found at the office lately occupied by me in Lexington.  
JOHN McKINLEY.  
Dec. 13, 1817—13f

**NOTICE.**  
THE Partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.  
They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand, said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general.  
Also—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Cheapside, running back to Mill street. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about Two Acres. Their BAGGING FACTORY and LOT, containing about Two Acres. And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; they are Hacklers, Spinners and Weavers.  
A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Lebanon, Ohio.  
THO. LOTS on the Russell road, near George Coon's, containing about Six Acres. Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, except the Negroes.  
JAMES MORRISON,  
JOSEPH BOSWELL,  
DAVID SUTTON,  
BURROD BOSWELL.  
Lex. Nov. 29, 1817—4f

**The Subscriber**  
HAVING purchased the well known establishment of M. Benjani without, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the  
**Saddle & Harness Making Business.**  
in all their branches, and will execute all orders from the former customers of the establishment, and others, with promptitude and in a workman-like manner. He will keep on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other articles in his line. Country produce, particularly Whiskey, will be taken—Also, several APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to the Business.  
BURGESS S. MOODY.  
N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be taken, and can be accommodated with or without lodging.  
Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817—40 f

**Lexington Manufactory.**  
THE proprietors of this extensive establishment, are happy in announcing to the public, that their buildings are completed and their machinery in full operation.  
They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also, FEELINGS for paper makers; MILL-AND CLOTHS, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description, or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.  
Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best machinery and workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.  
In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. T. G. PRENTISS.  
August 27, 1816. 36—

**NOTICE.**  
A LE GRAND having taken into partnership with Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
13th Sept 1817 f

**By the President of the United States**  
WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:  
Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama Territory, north of the river Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said Territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks, and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.  
Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.  
JAMES MONROE.  
By the President: JOSHUA MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above for six weeks, and send their bills with receipts to the General Land Office.  
Dec. 13—6f

**"Dr Lee's Patent New London Billious Pills,"**  
Only prepared by S. H. P. LEE, Fellow of the Medical Convention, New London, (Conn.)  
CLOUD & GAINES,  
DRUGGISTS, LEXINGTON, Kentucky.  
ARE appointed, specially by the patentee, Agents and successors to Mr. John M. McCalla, to vend those valuable Pills in Kentucky, and have received a large supply direct from the Factory in New London, Conn.  
These Pills are too well known by the public, for many years, as a mild, easy and efficacious purgative in all bilious complaints, in curing fevers, dysenteries, and all those complaints arising from a redundancy of bile, obstructed secretions, whether of the liver or glands, and organic affections generally, to need a particular recommendation in a newspaper advertisement; a reference to the bill of directions on each box will give the reader an account of their virtues and estimation by the medical faculty and others as a family and soap medicine. So great has been their circulation, and their utility so highly appreciated by almost every family in the United States and West Indies, that the cupid and avarice of the unprincipled has been awakened, and disregarding the lives and healths of the public, they have been most shamefully COUNTERFEITED.  
And the public are informed, that the patentee has at length fully detected T. W. Dwyer, of Philadelphia, engaged in this nefarious business, and has prosecuted him in the United States Court. The patentee respectfully recommends to all retailers of medicine in the western states to be on their guard in purchasing these spurious Pills. They may be distinguished from the genuine Pills by observing upon the bill of directions, the signature of the patentee's signature, in script type, is made by bringing round the bottom part like the letter L—whereas the genuine letter P is made by bringing it round to the left and terminating with a dot: such is the mark by which the patentee, with the view to guard the citizens as much as possible against the imposition, has furnished his agents with his genuine pills in such stocks, as to supply all retailers, by the dozen or dozen, at the patentee's prices; Cloud and Gaines will supply them at the same prices the genuine may be had in Philadelphia or New York. The patentee trusts and believes, that the public will, for their own interests and welfare, carefully observe the above distinction between the counterfeit and genuine Pills—be particular to inquire for Lee's Pills, with the letters S. H. P. LEE stamped on the boxes (to imitate which is forgery) and that the letter P in the name on the bill terminating with a dot. S. H. P. LEE, F. C. M. C. G.  
New London, Oct. 1817—Dec. 20—4f

**LEXINGTON LIBRARY.**  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Library on the first Saturday in January next at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Treasurer and Librarian. A general attendance is requested, as propositions of importance may be discussed at this meeting.  
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Librarian.  
Dec. 20, 1817—3f

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
WAS stolen or strayed from the subscriber's farm, about six miles north of Georgetown, a DARK CHESNUT HORSE, three years old last spring; 15 hands high; has a star and some gray hairs in his forehead; neither docked nor branded; has a long tail, with a little of the hair cut off the end, and works well; no other marks recollected; I will give the above reward, with all reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver said horse to me in Georgetown.  
RICHARD BRANNIN.  
N. B. The Editors of the Western Spy in Cincinnati, and Gazette in Lexington, are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers four weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.  
Dec. 13—4f

**BOOK BINDING.**  
THE public are informed, the Book Binding Business, lately carried on by Wm. Essex, is continued for the present in the name of  
Thomas Essex.  
His mother Mrs. Anne Essex and himself will be grateful for applications in that line of business.  
BLANK BOOKS of every description are on hand at the former Binding three doors below the late Book Store of Wm. Essex & Son; also, at the store of Wm. R. Morton & Co. who occupies Mr. Essex's late stand.  
The subscriber owns a ruling machine for strong or faint lines, which enables him to offer ruled books at lower rates than any other of the same description in the Western country.  
An APPRENTICE wanted.  
Lexington, Dec. 20, 1817—4f

**TO THE LADIES**  
MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main-street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLERETS, with other articles usually kept in that line of business.  
CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.  
Dec. 20—4f

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
IN pursuance of a deed of trust, made by J. & E. Woodruff to Charles Wilkins, on the 12th day of July, 1814, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1818, part of a LOT OF GROUNDS, conveyed in trust by said deed, situated on Mechanic's street, Lexington. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale. By B. H. DUFFY.  
Dec. 20—3f For C. Wilkins.

**THE DRUG STORE,**  
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,  
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)  
WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of  
**Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.**  
Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.  
Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by  
CLOUD & GAINES.  
Lexington, Oct. 4—40—4f

**SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS**  
BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.  
THE Subscribers have received, and now offer for sale, at their store on Mill street, between Main and Short streets, a handsome assortment of seasonable  
**DRY GOODS,**  
the most of which have been purchased at the late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice, (amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional expense of transportation—consisting of  
Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths  
Ladies' Pelisse and Habit ditto  
Shepherd's best London double mid Calicoes  
Fine and low priced ditto ditto  
Rose and Point Blankets, assorted in bales  
Red and green 6-4 Buckings  
Red, white, and yellow Flannels  
Super white shirting ditto  
6-4 superfine stout dark Gingham  
Superfine and low priced Calicoes  
Furniture plate ditto  
Elegant rich Chintz ditto  
Low priced and superfine fashionable Furniture  
Long Cloths, and other Shirting Muslins  
Bleached domestic ditto  
A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linen  
ditto of French Linen  
Cambricks  
Black and assorted colored ditto  
Linen Damask for Table Cloths  
Cottons ditto  
Madras Handkerchiefs, various qualities  
8-4 Cashmere Shawls  
Dark Loom Chintz ditto  
Scarlet Waterloo Cloth ditto  
Black and coloured Bombazette  
4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rattons  
Jaconet, Nansook, and Demi-Cambric  
Muslins  
Spring'd Mull ditto  
4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto  
Ditto Imitation India ditto  
Corled Muslins  
Superfine Batistas, Sacons, and other India  
Mantles  
Chocolate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Handkerchiefs  
Black twilled and fringed ditto  
Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands  
Velvets and Cordes—Heavy Gloves  
A handsome assortment of Winter Festings  
Men's and Women's black and colored  
Worsted Hosiery  
Children's ditto  
Men's Lamb's Wool and Virginia Hosiery  
Sewing Silks and Tissues of every color  
Best quality London Tissues  
Black Canton Silks  
L. F. CLARK.  
12 Boxes best SPANISH SEGARS, and  
14 ditto 8 by 10 WINDMILL GLASS.  
GUTH & MCALLA.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817—4f

**ELEGANT CARPETING.**  
Just received and for sale at the Store of  
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.  
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
August 23—4f

**Commission Business.**  
THE undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership, for the purpose of transacting BUSINESS ON COMMISSION in this City, under the firm of JACKSON & NOLDS.  
ALEX. H. JACKSON,  
JAS. M. REYNOLDS.  
New-Orleans, Nov. 20, 1817—Dec. 20—10f

**Selree & Johnsons,**  
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
N. B. Opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.  
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retailer or wholesale, an assortment of  
**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,**  
consisting of—  
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,  
CASIMERES, BLANKETS,  
SATINETTS, HARDSHAWES,  
SATTINETTS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.  
They will also keep a constant stock of RANK, PHINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.  
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.  
Lexington, Sept. 13—4f  
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

**BARTLET & COX,**  
OF NEW-ORLEANS.  
THE term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber. He continues business on his own account in New-Orleans—where consignments and orders will meet due and prompt attention.  
His establishment is in Poydras street, a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the house and shipping.  
S. W. COOK.  
Nov. 15—4f

**HORSE MARKET.**  
On every Saturday Morning at 5 o'clock, Will be a regular sale at Auction, of Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wagons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c.  
Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the above articles, are requested to make entry of the same with us, some days prior to, or at least before the day of sale.  
A. LE GRAND & CO.  
Aucts. & Com. Merchants.  
October 11—4f

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
HAVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT of MEL CHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching season, in the house lately occupied by James Campbell, on Main street, next door to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz.—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Lard and Lard, &c. &c.  
G. & J. ROBINSON.  
Nov. 15—4f

**NEW & CHEAP STORE.**  
G. WOODWARD,  
(Main street, 2 doors east of Ky. In Bank.)  
OFFERS for SALE,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
BOUGHT in New York for cash, at prices much below the manufacturing cost, which will enable him to sell at prices much lower than any others offered the public.  
consisting of  
London best superfine Broad Cloths,  
Yorkshire and common do  
Best superfine Casimeres, do  
Common do  
Ladies superfine tailored pelisse Cloths,  
Flannels and Baizes,  
Flannels and common Coatings,  
Kersey Moleskins and Plains,  
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,  
Vestings, common and superfine,  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Domestic Flannels, Shirts and Checks  
India, Jaconet, Mull, Booka—Hemp Making  
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, and Shirtings  
Irish and British—hosiery.  
Elegant Fur-stone China Calicoes,  
superfine Domestic and Laven Calicoes,  
Common and 6-4 Carolina Gingham,  
Levantine, Florence & Champagne Senary  
French and India Flannels, for Vestings  
Casimeres, Angola, Damask and Levant  
Shawls,  
Silk, Bandana, Flag & Paisley Handkerchiefs  
Satin and Lustre Ribbon as assorted,  
Black and colored Cotton Crapes and Bombazette  
Silk, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves  
Angola Tuppets and fashionable Ladies Winter hats, with Ostrich feathers, very low.  
A CHEAP ASSORTMENT OF  
Hard Coffee,  
Queens Madeira Wine,  
China Copperas,  
Imperial Rosin,  
Hyson Iron and Steel,  
Loaf Sugar,  
With a neat assortment of Hand, Copper and Mill Saws, at reduced prices.  
N. B. On consignment a few boxes Canton Tea, of superior quality at low rates.  
Lex. Dec. 20, 1817—6f

**ELEGANT DOMESTIC**  
SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, & RED COLORED BROAD CLOTHS & CASIMERES.  
THE Subscriber now offers at Retail as well as Wholesale, the above articles at such reduced prices that the Philadelphia market can offer no superior advantages in speculation. He engages to sell them at as low as they can be purchased in the United States without any addition of transportation or commission. The public may be assured that the goods manufactured in the same manner and at the same time and place, have been well admired for their softness, durability, the brilliancy and permanency of their color by gentlemen of taste in this country. It is hoped that the friends of Domestic Manufacture in this and the adjacent towns and country will continue their favors, and please to call on the friends at the Store of Messrs. Luther Stephens and Co. directly opposite to the Office of the Bank of the United States, where the CLOTHS are offered for sale.  
L. F. CLARK.  
Lexington, Dec. 20—4f